

Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 17,950. 號仁五百九千七萬一第 日六十月十年卯乙 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1915. 一拜禮 號二二月一十年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

of Mr. and Mrs. Geo E. Eyles

ENTERTAINMENT

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON
HIRE

FROM

\$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

[31-1]



Westminister
TURKISH
"Specials"

\$1.25 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1208]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STOREPhotographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1516]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN P'U
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China,
Indo-China etc.Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road
Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London
or from the different Agents
in the various Colonies and
Dependencies.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE
1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

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FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.Three more Shanghai men are leaving
to volunteer for active service, Mr. S. B.
Bremner (Messrs. Ilbert & Co.), Mr. H.
G. Elliot (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co.), and Mr. N. H. Rutherford,
(Messrs. Thomas Kemp & Co.).Out of five journalists from French
Indo-China who left for the front at the
beginning of the war two have already
died, Henri de la Bauzaye, editor of
"Avenir du Tonkin", who was killed when
charging at the head of his company, in
the cemetery of Neuville Saint Vaast, and
E. Albert, editorial secretary of the
"Courrier Sino-chinois", who was wounded
and made prisoner, and succumbed to
his wounds in Westphalia. A third one,
Mr. Tsidore, sergeant in a Colonial
regiment, and reporter of *"l'Opinion"* from
Saigon, has been severely wounded in
the Argonne, while the last mail from
France has brought the news that Mr. J.
Faget, also of *"l'Opinion"*, and better
known under the pseudonym of
"Colline," has been cited to the order of
the day and decorated with the Cross of
War for having, under the enemy's
violent fire, repaired the telephone of
his battery, thus permitting the destruction
of the enemy's works.Mr. W. Phipps Fowler, of the up-
country staff of the Bombay Burma
Trading Corporation, Ltd., has been
appointed second lieutenant in the 13th
Battalion Nottinghamshire and Derby-
shire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters).
Mr. Fowler is a Trinity man, and served
three years in the O.T.C. Shortly after
the outbreak of the war he returned from
Siam to offer his services to the King.TRADE OF HONGKONG.
GREAT REVIVAL IN METALS.The following statistics have been
taken from the fortnightly price current
and market report of the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPPIUM.

Stocks on November 18th stood at 412
Patna, 223 Benares, 388 Malwa, and 131
Persian and Turkish. The exports during
the interval to Shanghai, etc., were 5
Patna, 10 Benares, 29 Malwa, and 28 Per-
sian and Turkish. In unrefined Bengal
opium the balance of stocks on November
4th was 185 Patna and 50 Benares. No
opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

There is nothing to report in regard to
Feathers. The ginger market is unchanged,
and there is very little doing. No busi-
ness is passing in Galangal, but Cassia Oil
is firmer with rather more inquiry. Star
Aniseed Oil is steady, but very quiet. A
small business is doing in Star Aniseed, and
a few sales of Ground Nuts are reported.
The Yunnan Tin market is strong. As to
Quicksilver, sales are reported of 30 piculs.
There are no stocks, but buyers are specu-
lating and prices are advancing. Saigon
Cassia is firm, but there is nothing doing in
Gall Nuts. Nothing is being offered for
Bristles.

IMPORTS.

Another dull fortnight has been ex-
perienced in Cotton Yarn and prices are
still on the weak side. Quotations are
nominally \$8 to \$10 lower from the highest
point touched. No. 10s at \$93 to \$109.
No. 12s at \$97 to \$110. No. 16s at \$100
to \$121. No. 20s at \$103 to \$138. Arrivals
7,500 bales. Sales 500 bales. Shipments
nil. Unsold stock 42,000 bales. Bargains
22,000 bales. There has been no change in
the condition of Woollens, and as to Raw
Cottons the report states:—No business, no
quotations, no stocks. Much is said regard-
ing the great revival in the Metal trade.
Since the last report further phenomenal
advances in values are wired from London.
A fair volume of business is to be reported
at higher prices, but it is doubtful whether
the parcels could be replaced again. Tin-
plates.—Large quantities have been booked
for far forward delivery from \$11.60 to
\$12.25 per box. For near delivery, owing
to a sudden demand from Japan, as high as
\$13 per box has been obtained. Local stocks
are almost completely exhausted. There is
a further demand, but sellers are holding
for higher prices. Steel Plate Cuttings.
Seven to eight hundred tons have been
done at prices ranging from 165/- to 180/-
per ton. These prices, however, could not be
repeated. Probably 185/- to 190/- is the
equivalent required. Steel Bars, Angles
Plates.—There is little business to report
at present. A sale was effected at 7 cts. There are ad-
vices from London, to the effect that some
of the larger works in America are sold out
for some months ahead. These reports ap-
pear to be more or less correct, as it is diffi-
cult to obtain quotations. Wire Nails.—
Some good business has been placed at en-
hanced prices. The wire nail market is
particularly strong. It looks as if still
higher values will prevail. Yellow Metal
is only nominal. There has been no change
in the prices for Petroleum Products, and
the market is very dull. There are no
stocks of Pepper, Camphor or Window
Glass, and no important sales of coal are
reported. The Sugar market is quiet, and
there has been a further decline in prices,
except for Hollow brown. The Saltpetre
market is still very strong.

FLOUR.

The American market is without any new
feature, but prices remain firm. Freight
are exceedingly firm and space difficult to
arrange. In the local market deliveries are
nominal, and all markets are holding off in
the hope of a fall when the Australian har-
vest commences. The feature of the week
has been a slight advance in North China
flour, enabling American flour to compete
on the Canton and Coast markets to some
extent, more especially in Strong kinds. A
record crop is reported in the Australian
market, but harvesting has not yet com-
menced. The Australian flour will probably be
able to compete in the Straits and Java, pro-
vided the present restrictions are removed,
and freight conditions permit. Quotations:—
Patents (Green Girl), \$3.90 per sack; Cut
ox, 2.95; Straight, 2.95; Seconds, 2.90.It is now admitted officially in Berlin
that Germany and Austria have a butter
famine, and that the result probably will
be the issue of butter, milk, and lard
tickets.THE MONARCHICAL
QUESTION.WHY SHOULD WE SERVE CHINA
WITH A FRIENDLY WARNING?Very confusing, indeed, are the comments
made in this country—says *The Japan Times*—on the prospective change of the
form of government in China. The abuse
and stigmatization of the President, as a
crafty, political wirepuller, imbued with
insatiable personal ambition, thoroughly
unscrupulous in schemes and plots, has
now spent itself, and imagination is given
free play to foresee all sorts of dire calam-
ities befalling China in the event of Presi-
dent Yuan ascending the throne. Pictures
are given of the ruthless manner in which
this country's interests in China will suffer.
Reports and rumours come numerous
enough of rumbling under-currents and
open uprisings, but their origin is gener-
ally doubtful, and why they are taken
seriously is a puzzle. On the other hand
quite another reason is given by others for
taking alarm at the return of Monarchy.
President Yuan is credited, for instance,
with intending to make a powerful mili-
tary State of China after the German
model, when he becomes Emperor, and his
aggressive policy, it is feared, will subvert
the peace of the Far East. Between the
prospect of upheavals and anarchy and
the coming of a Monarchy so well united
as to make a formidable Power is a rather
wide gap. It is impossible to think that
both would occur in consequence of Mr.
Yuan wearing the crown. Such is the
hopeless tangle of thought the Chinese
monarchical movement is causing in this
country. Evidently there is a strong call
for cool, sober and rational thinking.A huge force—as some seem to like to
call it—may be developing in China with
its Li Fa Yuan and Citizens' Representa-
tive Convention. But to do justice to Presi-
dent Yuan, it must be said of him that
he has been playing his part remarkably
well for the last few months. His enemies
accuse him of acting a double part. But
nothing he has done since the monarchical
movement was started weeks ago would
sustain the charge of his being a traitor to
the Republic. As to the insinuation that
he has been pulling wires to make the
Provincial Generals and others agitate for
a new Imperial régime, it may be recalled
that there was a fairly strong body of
Americans, who in the Independence days,
offered Washington a royal crown. Why
must we suppose then that the Chinese
Generals' offer is not genuine and volun-
tary? Washington declined the offer. Presi-
dent Yuan would accept the sceptre if
the people wished him to do so. That is
the difference between Washington and
Yuan; but we must also remember that
there are vast differences between the
Americans and the Chinese, and perhaps
Mr. Yuan knows the real needs of his
country as well as Washington did of his.
What Mr. Yuan says undoubtedly carries
as much weight with many Chinese as
what is said against him places some
people here. And some of his utterances
are wonderfully full of intelligence and
good sense.Of the latter the *Peking and Tientsin Times* publishes an exceedingly interesting
interview which its representative had
with the President recently. Asked as to
his future policy Mr. Yuan said: "As in
the past, so in the future, my policy will be
a progressive one. From the beginning
of my official career I have always had
three special objects in view. (1) The es-
tablishment of a sound and far-reaching
system of education in its widest sense.
(2) The expansion of this country indus-
trially and the exploitation of its great re-
sources. (3) Thoroughly to reform the
army." The suggestion that in the event
of a monarchical form of government being
restored, a period of reaction would set in
drew forth the reply: "It is impossible
for China to revert to the old order of
things. A new spirit has been breathed
into the people and nothing could stop
their efforts for progress and reform." To
a direct question on his attitude towards
the monarchical movement, the President
answered: "If it is the will of the people
that the republican form of government
should remain in force, which is the thing
that I desire, I shall be able with
strengthened hands to carry out my
policy of reform. If, on the other hand,
they decide on the restoration of the mon-
archy then, being their electees as Presi-
dent, I shall not oppose their wishes." Many
Chinese who have seen four years
of autocracy with its fair firmness and rich
resourcefulness would be glad to have a
proper name given to the fact, and to them
such utterances as have just been quoted
must mean strong assurances which they
cannot but hail with delight. What if
President Yuan has himself acclaimed
Emperor in the midst of great *etat* to-
morrow? Why should we object to that?
Why should we serve China with a
"friendly warning"?INDIANS IN GERMAN EMPLOY
AT SHANGHAI.Two Indians were charged at H. M.
Police Court at Shanghai, with failing
to register at the British Consulate.
Evidence was given by Mr. Whitmore,
H. M. Vice-Consul, and by Mr. E. H.
Barnett, Marshal, Mr. Barnett said that
when the summons was served on one of
the accused he replied that he was in
the employment of a German firm and
had been told that if he registered he
would lose his job. The accused were
fined \$10 each or in default fourteen days'
imprisonment. His worship added that
these men had undoubtedly been led
away by people of a certain class.
They were in the employment of Germans
and they had been given misleading
advice which had brought them to the
Police Court. In addition he ordered
them to register forthwith under penalty
of one month's imprisonment which
would continue so long as they failed to
register.Women and old-age pensioners have
put up every shock of corn and built
every rick on one of the farms of Mr. T.
Latham, a prominent agriculturist of
Berkshire.AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.
INCREASING DEMAND FOR
PLOWES.The demand for ploughs amongst
Chinese farmers is stated to be increas-
ing in importance year by year. The
natives are beginning to realize the
advantage of modern agricultural
implements, says *The Implement and
Machinery Review*, and a firm that sold
over 500 last year in Harbin expects to
double that number this season.Sugar machinery engineers are being
urged to turn their attention to China
as a market for their productions. The
United States Consul at Chungking
reports a reviving interest amongst
Chinese sugar-producers in the project
for purchasing a complete sugar mill
equipment. This is said to be especially
true of the three import and sugar-
growing centres of Neichiang, Tzschow,
and Facheo. What will first be needed
at Tzschow is a centrifugal equipment
for making brown sugar, the plant to
turn out about 10,000 lbs. a day; an
evaporator and a crusher of corre-
sponding capacity will also be needed.
Whilst there are no individual pro-
ducers who are at present doing business
on this scale, it would be possible for
several of them to unite for this purpose.
Manufacturers of sugar-mill machinery
desiring to supply equipment to West
China must, says the Consul, remember
that the field is sufficiently important to
warrant the sending of a personal rep-
resentative, and that first orders should
be accepted on as favourable terms as
possible. A sufficient amount of
machinery can be sold later to offset
any loss on the first order, and those who
secure the first orders are likely—
especially in China—to get the rest of
the business.THE PROPOSED QUINTUPLE
LOAN.

WHY IT WAS REQUIRED.

In our issue of the 5th instant, (says
the *Peking Gazette*) it was explained
that the new loan under negotiation and
the Quintuple Banking Group was intended
specifically for the improvement of the
revenue collection system and the re-
demption of depreciated currency notes
in the provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan,
Szechuen, etc. The rumour that the loan
is intended to be applied towards the
expenses in connection with the change of
Kuo-ti was categorically denied; but we
observe that certain Press correspondents
continue sedulously to propagate the
fiction with the object of discrediting
the *bona fides* of the Chinese Govern-
ment.The *Peking Daily News*, dealing with
the loan recently, said:—We are
authoritatively informed that the funds
will not be used in connection with the
change of the form of government, but
will be set aside especially for the im-
provement of the revenue collection
system and the redemption of the depre-
ciated currency notes in the various
provinces.The *Peking* correspondent of the
N.C. Daily News subsequently wired his
paper as follows:—
The loan of Tls. 10,000,000 which has
been under negotiation for some time has
collapsed owing to the British, Russian
and Japanese bankers receiving instruc-
tions from their principals not to be
co-signatories of any loan contract in
which the other signatory is an enemy
German bank.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper A. W. Jester joined the Corps
on 19th November, 1915, allotted Corps
No. 1940 and posted to Engineer Co.

DISCIPLINE.

2.—Members of the Corps are reminded
that an Officer or soldier is forbidden
to publish or communicate, either
directly or indirectly, to the Press,
any military information, or his views
on any military subject, without
special authority.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Monday, 22nd inst.: Nil.

DETAILS.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until 24th inst.: Scouts Co.

Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night: Civil Service Co.

Officer on duty: Capt. Churchill.

Orderly Sergeant until 24th instant:

Sergeant Ramsay.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

REQUIRE PARADES.

All Recruits of all Companies will attend

Central Police Station, at 5.30 p.m.

sharp, on Tuesday and Friday, Novem-
ber 23rd and 26th.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART 1.

The following are the firing arrange-
ments:—

Nov. 28th.—(1) Leave Blake Pier, at 9 a.m.

No. 1 Platoon of No. 1 Company. Also

all men of No. 2 Platoon No. 1 Com-
pany who have not fired. Also

Inspector Widen and Sergeant Moon.

Nov. 29th.—(2) Leave Blake Pier, at 1 p.m.

No. 3 Platoon of No. 1 Company. Also

all men of No. 4 Platoon No. 1 Com-
pany who fail to fire on November

21st. Also men of Band and

Orchestra who have not fired.

ABSENTEES FROM PARADE.

The following absentees from Company

Parades on November 15th, 17th, and

18th will without fail parade with rifles

at the Central Station, at 5.30 p.m.

sharp on Tuesday, November 23rd.

No. 1 Company.—P. C. R. C. Martin,

White, W. G. Hobbs, and F. Hobbs.

No. 2 Company.—F. C. Castro, F. A. Bar-
radas, C. Remedios, T. M. Pereira, J.

G. Ozorio, and Frank Jorge.

No. 3 Company.—Lo Shui-Fan, Chen Chiu

Ting, Sergeant Li A. Pak, Chin Ching

Pun, Wong Shu Ting, Ip Kwai Cheong,

Pun Chi Lun, Li Tsz Ming, Leong Chi

Koo, Leung Kwok Tai, Kwok Wing

Kai, Lo Sik Ki.

RESERVE BAND.

C. Gerken to No. 1 Platoon No. 1 Company.

Tuesday, 23rd Nov.—Practice, at 6 p.m.

Friday, 26th Nov.—Practice, at 6 p.m.

P. C. JEWELL,

D. S. P. (Reserve).

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION

of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate at Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong in Six Lots,To be sold in pursuance of an Order of
the Supreme Court of Hongkong,

on

THURSDAY,

the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock
p.m., by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer,

at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of
ground intended to be registered in the
Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of
Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together
with the message and buildings thereon
known as No. 400, Queen's Road West.
Area 659 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown rent \$8.70.Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of
ground intended to be registered in the
Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of
Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together
with the message and buildings thereon
known as No. 408, Queen's Road West.
Area 690 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown rent \$9.10.Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of
ground intended to be registered in the
Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot
No. 800 together with the message and
buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam
To Lane.Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown rent \$13.50.Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of
ground intended to be registered in the
Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot
No. 800 together with the message and
buildings thereon known as No. 141,
Second Street.Area 783 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown rent \$10.55.The above-mentioned premises are held
from the Crown for the residue of a term
of 999 years from the 30th day of June,
1882.Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of
ground intended to be registered in the
Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot
No. 799 and Section C of Inland Lot No.
798, both held for the residue of a term
of 999 years from the 7th day of January,
1862, together with the messages and
buildings thereon known as No. 53,
Second Street.Area 768 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown rent \$10.14.Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of
ground intended to be registered in the
Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot
No. 799 held for the residue of a term
of 999 years from the 7th day of January,
1862, together with the message and
buildings thereon known as No. 50, First
Street.Area 792 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown rent \$10.47.For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

6, Des Vaux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1201]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be
obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 22nd Nov. will be subject
to rent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.
5 PER CENT. LOAN. free of tax, to be issued at 95.
 Loan to be redeemed after 10 years.
 Interest on coupons runs from 14th November, 1915.
 The Bonds are issued in Roubles.
 Subscription List will be opened from 29th November to 3rd December, 1915.
 Applications will be received by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong Branch, from date Hongkong, 21st October, 1915. [1216]

LOST.

AN OLIVINE PENDANT, set in Platinum, with small Diamonds, and Turquoise, Pansy-Shaped, with Fine Platinum Chain. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid on same being returned to—
 "G."
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 20th November, 1915. [1212]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned, DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE, carrying on Business as ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY AGENTS at York Building, Clatter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style of MACDONALD & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the Thirtieth September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, so far as concerns the said JOHN WILKIE, who retires from the said Firm. Dated this 15th day of November, 1915.
 D. MACDONALD,
 JOHN WILKIE. [1197]

WANTED.

A POINTER. A good price will be paid for a suitable Dog. "X."
 Reply to—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1207]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
 "E."
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1915, for the LETTING of the OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, from 1st January, 1916, to 31st December, 1918, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.
 Each Tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the Tender be accepted.
 Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.
 The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.
 Director of Public Works.
 Public Works Office,
 Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1206]



IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON. PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1915.
CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this Day, I do hereby summon and cite all and manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 25th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELIZA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same according to law.
 (Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
 Vice-Counsel and Additional Judge. [1158]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
 Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [173]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.
 (In Vol. Liquidation).

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, TO-DAY MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon.

AGENDA.

1. To lay before the Meeting, an Account of the acts and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up, up to the date of the Meeting.
 2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—
 That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 16th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby be sanctioned. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 29th November, both days inclusive.
 Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.
 C. BERNARD BROWN,
 Liquidator. [1080]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18109 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document is not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
 Dated 11th November, 1915.
 C. PEMBERTON,
 Secretary. [1174]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 5964—100 shares numbered 246039/246138 dated 16th November, 1908. Nos. 8803—50 shares numbered 107702/107727, 251686/251710; 25th March, 1909. Nos. 9786—50 shares numbered 6901/6900 dated 27th May, 1910, have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.
 For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

FOR SALE.

CORONATION POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN,
 at 50-Cents per Complete Set.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
 Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1043]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
 Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.
 For particulars apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 20th October, 1915. [1127]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5, Duddell Street.
 Apply—
 A. B. AVASIA,
 Care of E. PARANBY,
 No. 1, Duddell Street
 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road
 Kowloon.
 No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
 No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.
 No. 68, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road level.
 "GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
 "LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.
 "HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
 "HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK, 5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
 ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
 No. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
 No. 8, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS in Duddell Street.
 "ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
 No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
 No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE with entrance on Conduit Road.
 ONE GODOWN, No. 5, Burrows Street, Wanchai.
 TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street, "MERBION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
 No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK Unfurnished.
 No. 65, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
 Apply to—
 LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [43]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916
 Apply to—
 J. VINCENT BRAGA,
 Togo Kiam Kalaba,
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
 Apply to—
 M. J. D. STEPHENS,
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.
 Apply—
 T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Macartney Gap.
 Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
 Apply—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 136, THE PEAK.
 About March, or sooner if convenient.
 Apply—
 A. RITCHIE,
 Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
 Apply—
 DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
 Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
 Apply—
 LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
 Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
 Apply to—
 SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION,
 Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, & GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
 Apply—
 PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
 Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [676]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
 Apply to—
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
 Apply—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in New Road, position on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
 Apply to—
 HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
 Alexandra Buildings,
 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. NEAR HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak. NO. 21, WONG NICHONG ROAD. NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Caneway Bay. GODOWNS, at Wanchai. GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
 Apply—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE WHISKY OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

THE WHISKY OF TO-DAY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BIRTH.

NICOLL.—At 95, The Peak, on November 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. NICOLL, a son.

MARRIAGE.

PAUL DANIELS.—On November 17th, at H.M. Consulate-General, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. W. H. Price, REGINALD BOWRING PAUL, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Flower Paul, of Sutton, Surrey, to CHAIRE ROSAMUND, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Daniels, of Cambridge, England.

DEATHS.

NICOLL.—On Nov. 21st, DAVID, ALAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. NICOLL.

REMEDIOS.—On Nov. 21st, at her residence, 25, Shelley Street, Hongkong, BERTHA LUCENIA, beloved wife of L. E. dos Remedios, aged 28. The funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 5.30 p.m. (Shanghai papers please copy.)

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1915.

ENGLAND AND EDUCATION.

ONE very probable result of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is that an attempt will be made to place the educational system of the country on a sounder basis, not only in its lower but also in its higher stages. It may be said that the English people have never fully accepted the need of education as a part of modern progress. It is true that learning is not neglected—is even respected; but that it should be of any practical value in life, beyond the necessary knowledge of the "three R's," seems to have made hardly any impression. Its moral value has been highly estimated—so highly, indeed, that it was only with great difficulty that an imperfect educational scheme was adopted owing to the contentions that arose as to the moral and religious teaching to be imparted to the children. Even now the value of education, except as an ornament—and therefore not necessary for the poorer classes—is still questioned not merely in obscurantist circles, but in circles which claim to have light and leading. All the evils of these latter days have been traced to education, from the migration of the peasants to the cities to the organisation of strikes and trade unions. Perhaps more was expected of education than the

facts warranted, especially on the moral side. When the passion for education seized England there were not wanting warnings that education would not do more than educate the people, and that where the people did not desire education it was useless to force it upon them. From a misunderstanding as to the arguments of those who raised these objections it was generally supposed that they regarded education as in itself a bad thing—a position so opposed to common-sense that it required no rebuttal. Hence the objections raised had very little influence on the final result.

As to the moral value of education, there is now no doubt that the views expressed were much too sanguine. It seems plain that you cannot get more out of any subject of learning than you put into it. You may teach the child to read and then regret that the chief use the youth makes of the accomplishment is to read the betting news. The ability to read does not imply a taste for the higher literature. In fact, one result of the Education Act in England has been to increase the output of literature of a dubious kind, and, generally, to destroy the tone of the daily and weekly Press. The enormous influx of new readers has brought the average taste down to a lower level. Teaching reading only gives the ability to read. That it must necessarily have a high moral effect, teach us to know right from wrong, restrain our bad impulses and foster our good, and generally improve our moral sense, is a dream we must abandon. We have only to look to Germany for proof of this. The Germans have been described as the most intellectual race in Europe, and, although this is not so true in these latter years as it was some thirty years ago, we must admit that, if lacking in originality, they are still possessed of great intellectual power, which has been carefully fostered by the organisation of their educational system. The events of the war, however, have shown that there is a lamentable absence of any moral sense in Germany. We may blush for humanity that such an incident as the sinking of the *Lusitania*, with its helpless and innocent passengers, should be received with acclamation among any section of the earth's populace, but we cannot deny the fact that it was so received. It is superfluous, however, to detail the crimes committed by Germany since the war began: that they are crimes is acknowledged by all the countries of the world—except Germany. So little result has education in developing a moral sense.

But if we cannot expect to get more out of education than we put into it, there is no reason why we should overlook the actual value of education as a practical introduction to the work of life. Reading, writing and arithmetic are now almost indispensable equipments for the battle of life, and we may say that the nation with the most practical knowledge is the nation which is most fitly prepared for the struggle for existence, though of two nations with the same intellectual facilities the victory undoubtedly lies with the one whose moral sense is keenest. It is to be feared that, beyond a certain stage, English education is not practical. Can a public school education be said to equip a boy with practical knowledge? If success in life depended upon the power to write Greek and Latin verses, however badly, or to have some knowledge of two languages which have only an academic bearing upon modern life, then an answer might be made in the affirmative. The two most ancient seats of learning in England are notoriously centres of obsolete ideas on education and inimical to any originality. The graces of learning are very well in their place, but when they occupy the whole stage they are obviously out of place. Higher education in Britain is, in fact, an education in "accomplishments," just on a level with those which formed so large a part of women's education in the Victorian era. If Britain is to hold her place among the nations—and, so far as the originality and intellectual capacity of her people are concerned, there is no reason why she should not—then she will have to reform her system of education so as to bring it more into conformity with modern requirements.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Tenders are being asked for the lease of the Old Post Office buildings.

For unlawfully carrying unstamped letters into the Colony, a Chinese was fined \$15 by Mr. Lindell at the Police Court on Saturday.

The Gazette contains a further list of articles, the export of which is prohibited in war time.

The Gazette announces that notification No. 217, of June 1st, is cancelled so far as it relates to the declaration of war by Germany upon Italy.

The Kowloon Dock junior football club has been exempted, by the Governor-in-Council, from registration under the Societies' Ordinance, 1911.

H.M. the King, says a *Gazette* announcement, has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance "to provide for the levy of estate duty, payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons."

The installation of Right Worshipful Brother S. A. Ransom as District Grand Master of American Masons for China, will take place at Shanghai on Wednesday. The ceremony will be performed by Right Worshipful Brother Ivy, assisted by the officers of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China, E.C.

A *Gazette* notification states that the Postmaster-General, London, has been informed by the Italian Administration that from the 5th November, 1915, the use of Scott's Code, 10th Edition, will be admitted in telegrams exchanged between Italy (excluding Ancona, Bari, Barletta, Brindisi, Porto Corsini, Taranto and Venezia) and those Extra-European countries which admit code, in addition to the codes previously authorised.

Attention is drawn to an advertisement appearing on this page of the Russian War Loan, for which a subscription list will be open at the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, from the 29th inst. until the 3rd prox. The loan, which is redeemable after ten years, is issued at 95 and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of taxes. Its attractiveness is enhanced by the fact that the Bonds are issued in Roubles, which stand at present at the rate of Rbls 140 to £10, as compared with the normal rate of Rbls 95 to £10.

The second of the series of social evenings arranged in connection with the Engineers' Institute took place on Saturday, and was a great success. There was a large attendance, and an entertaining miscellaneous programme, arranged by Mr. W. Budge, was gone through. The contributors were the Misses Cooke and Scott, Messrs. A. J. England, W. Bristow, C. D. Silas, H. Relph, and E. Golland. Selections of a most pleasing description were also given by the Signallers' Orchestra, ably conducted by Mr. C. D. Silas, and the Kowloon Quartet. Professor E. Middleton Smith was in the chair.

On the outbreak of the mutiny of the 5th Light Infantry in Singapore last February, the Russian cruiser *Orel* was lying at Penang, but on hearing of the disturbance she hastened to Singapore and landed a naval contingent, which took a prominent part in the suppression. Messrs. M. Bolter and David Israelsky, Russian subjects of Singapore, were attached to the contingent and rendered valuable services. In appreciation of this, and on the recommendation of M. Rosopoff, the Russian Consul-General, His Imperial Majesty the Tsar has been graciously pleased to confer on Mr. Bolter a gold medal, an exclusively high civil distinction for civic merit; while Mr. David Israelsky has been awarded the medal of St. George, a very high military distinction, for his participation in the military operations of the contingent.

INDO-CHINA'S.

HEAD OFFICE TO BE TRANSFERRED TO HONGKONG.

We understand that it has been definitely decided to transfer the head office of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company to Hongkong. The change has been approved by London, and only the necessary legal arrangements now remain to be concluded. As a consequence of this, Indo-China's have advanced several points.

KAILAN MINES.

The Kailan Mining Administration announce that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 6th November amounted to 55,668 tons and the Sales to 54,409 tons.

THE WAR.

BRILLIANCE OF NEW ARMY.

MEMORABLE CHARGE AT LOOS.

PLIGHT OF GERMANS IN RUSSIA.

HEROIC SERBIANS: A LAST STAND.

GREECE AND INTERVENTION.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

MUNITION WONDERS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW ARMY'S BRILLIANCE AT LOOS.

MEMORABLE CHARGE OF 15TH SCOTTISH.

LONDON, November 20th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters dwells on the work of the New Army and the Territorials at Loos, which has hitherto not been described in detail. He especially deals with the work of the 15th Scottish and the 47th (London) Territorial Divisions, and says that the former's initial charge over Hill 70 at tremendous speed will always be remembered as one of the great feats of the war. They took their objectives, and held them for three days against all attacks. As regards the Londoners, he says that the French on our extreme left, watching and cheering the Londoners as they advanced, saw a man kicking a ball ahead of the others. They thought he had gone mad, but it was a London Irishman dribbling a football towards his goal. He held the ball for 1,400 yards.

ARTILLERY AND GRENADE DUELS.

PARIS, November 20th.

To-day's communiqué says that during the night there were only artillery and grenade duels at isolated points in Artois, Argonne, and Lorraine.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOPELESS GERMAN EFFORT.

ENEMY SUFFERING TERRIBLY.

PETROGRAD, November 20th.

The Germans are suffering terribly against General Ivanoff's Army in a desperate effort to reach the Sarny-Rovno railway. This is so far absolutely hopeless. Experts say that the chances of the Germans are nil. The German positions near Tcharatorysk are a quagmire, in which men, horses, and guns flounder helplessly, and light bridges have been engulfed.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH MINISTER'S MISSION.

ASSUMING GREAT IMPORTANCE.

ATHENS, November 20th.

The mission of the French Cabinet Minister and ex-Premier, M. Denys-Cochin, is assuming great importance. Yesterday the Minister had three interviews with M. Skouloudis (the Greek Premier), and he also saw M. Venezelos. The latter reiterated to the French statesman his faith in the victory of the Allies. M. Denys-Cochin expressed his pleasure at the enthusiasm of the Greek people for the cause of France.

HEROIC SERBIANS.

LAST STAND BETWEEN PRILEP AND MONASTIR.

LONDON, November 20th.

An Italian correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, describes his visit to Monastir, which was then the headquarters of Colonel Vassitch and the remnants of the heroic defenders of the Babuna Pass. They were the only Serbian troops in the Monastir region, being cut off from the rest of the Serbian Army for two weeks. They were unable to save the guns in the battle at the Babuna Pass but spiked them. There were only six old pieces. During their retreat they barely escaped being surrounded north-west of Prilep by Bulgarian cavalry, galloping from Krusovo. The Serbians are now making a last stand west of the Cerna river, halfway between Prilep and Monastir, and are only hoping to hold out for a few days. Why the inhabitants of the Monastir region are in terror of the *comitatjs* is apparent by the fact that there are 6,000 Bulgarian inhabitants there. Colonel Vassitch on Monday summoned their notable members and threatened them with drastic measures at the first outrage, and simultaneously advised the Consuls to leave. The French Consul awaited anxiously, expecting news of the French marine defenders of Belgrade. The Consul was just leaving when Major Picot, the commander of the Marines, arrived on a dust and foam-covered horse. He announced that he had left the Marines, reduced to sixty from 100, broken with fatigue and privation, four hours' march from Monastir. When they left Belgrade they had lost two men. Their retreat was intercepted and they marched for weeks through mountain passes on the Albanian border. Help and provisions have been sent them with the object of enabling them to reach Monastir.

GENERAL.

DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH IN PERSIA.

GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

PETROGRAD, November 20th.

The Persian Government has telegraphed throughout the country announcing to the people and the Clergy the decision of the Shah not to leave the capital, owing to the restoration of sincere friendly relations with Russia, and asking the population to act in a manner friendly to the Allies.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

CABINET RESIGNS.

LISBON, November 20th.

The political crisis that has been simmering for some time culminated in the Cabinet resigning. Sen. da Costa for a fortnight vainly sought a solution of the difficulties. The President has accepted the resignation of the Ministry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE MUST INTERVENE.

ENTENTE DETERMINED ON FIRMER POLICY.

MALTA, November 20th.

There is reason to believe that the Entente is determined on a firmer policy in regard to Greece. It is understood that the consent of Greece to allowing the withdrawal of the British, French, and Serbian troops into Greek territory if the occasion arises does not satisfy the Allies without sufficient guarantees. It is understood that the Allies demand either the immediate intervention of Greece or the immediate demobilization of the Greek Army.

LORD KITCHENER IN GREECE.

INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER.

ATHENS, November 21st.

Lord Kitchener had an interview with M. Skouloudis which lasted for half an hour. Sir Francis Elliot was also present. A lengthy Cabinet meeting followed. Lord Kitchener left for an unknown destination.

CAUTIOUS INSURERS.

REFUSE POLICIES ON GREEK STEAMERS.

LONDON, November 20th.

Egyptian insurance companies refuse policies on Greek steamers, and the Banks will not accept bills of lading for them. Egyptian post-offices have refused money-orders for Greece.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RAISE LARGER INDIAN ARMIES.

LONDON, November 20th.

As an example of the real attitude of India towards the war, *The Times* mentions that it has lately repeatedly received long communications from eminent and responsible Indians, whose right to act as spokesmen is unquestioned, begging it to urge the Government to raise new and larger Indian Armies to fight for the Allied cause.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

ENEMY'S RIDICULOUS FAIRY TALES.

LONDON, November 19th.

Statements in the German press with regard to alleged disorders in India have been reproduced in certain foreign countries, to the effect that revolt has broken out everywhere; that Brahmans, Buddhists and Mohammedans are uniting to make all possible difficulties for the "detested English," that the Rajah of Bhagalpur heads the movement; that grave disorders have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad, and Inasapur; that in the last-named place the rebels endeavoured to stop the departure of native troops; and that British troops have had to retire and the rebels have occupied the barracks and arsenals.

The Secretary of State for India announces that not a word of truth exists in these statements from beginning to end.

It may be added that there is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur, and if the Nawab of Bhawalpur is referred to he is a minor aged 11 years.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

INDIAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH GERMAN AGENTS.

LONDON, November 20th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's reference to the hatching of Indian plots in the United States is elucidated by a telegram from Washington stating that evidence had accumulated during the past year that Indian revolutionaries have been unusually active in America, especially on the Pacific coast. There is little doubt that their activities are intimately connected with German agents in return for whose assistance Indians enlist in the ranks of the German propagandists.

There is reason to hope that President Wilson will shortly take action against the movement. Newspapers declare that drastic steps against German and Germanophile agents are imminent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUNITION WONDERS.

MILLION WORKERS AND COUNTLESS FACTORIES.

LONDON, November 21st.

Lord Murray, in the course of an interview, said that ships, guns, armour, rifles and bullets were pouring out of the factories in an unending stream, which would increase steadily until Germany was overwhelmed by her own weapons. A million women and men were working in countless factories, whose rapid construction and extension constituted an engineering record. For instance, there are 500 munitions works in Leeds compared with none at the beginning of the war. Elsewhere in England, one armament firm is employing 60,000 workers compared with a negligible fraction thereof before the war. A new factory in Scotland, covering 200 acres, with eleven miles of trolley lines, and twenty-two miles of heating pipes to warm the building, was only begun to be erected six weeks ago. Lord Murray added that he was greatly impressed with the indomitable spirit and energy of the workers, and particularly the enthusiasm of the women, which was another feature, and with the number of most able engineers who were directing the work unpaid.

MERCHANT SHIPS' OFFICERS.

EXEMPTED FROM ENLISTMENT.

LONDON, November 20th.

Certificated officers of merchant ships are exempted from enlistment owing to the paramount importance of maintaining British shipping.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RESPONSE.

CAPETOWN, November 20th.

Lord Buxton (Governor-General of South Africa), opening the House of Parliament, announced that there had been a most gratifying response to the call for volunteers for service outside the Union, which would defray part of the cost of the campaign.

MINISTERIAL VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, November 20th.

Mrs. Asquith interviewed His Majesty the King to-day to report on the Ministerial visit to Paris.

WAR NEWS.

ENEMY PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

The Russian newspapers report that the number of German and Austrian prisoners in Russia up to September 17th had increased to 1,100,000 men.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF HILL 192.

In the *Echo de Paris* M. Marcel Hutin says that the taking of Tahure hill (Hill 192) is a military event of the greatest importance and was one of the most desired objectives of the French action in Champagne. The village has been practically surrounded since September 29th, but the hill was known to be linked up with underground works of enormous solidity and fortified with many guns. It was regarded as one of the most important points of the German second line of defence and it shows that the French troops are now in the midst of the German second line. It was only on September 27th, adds M. Hutin, that Ter Wenger in the *Cologne Gazette* boasted how he had met the commander-in-chief of the German army in Champagne who, in expressing confidence in the solidity of his lines, concluded by saying "Hill 192 is solidly in our hands."

DISORGANISATION OF GERMAN FORCES AFTER LOOS BATTLE.

Several correspondents at the British Headquarters dwell on the German disorganisation resulting from the attack on the 25th September. The German staff have been unable to follow their usual practice of throwing fresh reserve corps into the line, and they have hastily assembled miscellaneous forces from rest billets everywhere between the Argonne and the North Sea and rushed them to Champagne and Loos. Utter confusion prevailed in towns behind the German trenches on our part of the front. The German commanders frantically demanded reinforcements, their clerks packed documents in anticipation of retirement, and the roads were lined with corps and divisional transport ready to move eastward. Battalion and even half battalions were routed out of their quarters in Reulers, Thiel, Valenciennes, Lille, and Courtrai. A mixed contingent of Prussians, Saxons, Bavarians and Wurttembergers are now facing us, and it will be difficult for the German staff to restore their organisation. Any plans they may have had have been completely upset by our taking the initiative—*Pioneer*.

At a meeting of the West Riding County Council it was stated that twelve members of the council, 130 members of the staff, and 230 teachers under the authority were serving with the colours.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The business men whose long-cherished hopes were shattered by the knowledge that the wisdom of retaining the German prisoners in Hongkong had been questioned in Parliament will have derived cold comfort from Mr. Bonar Law's answer. The Governor, he said, had replied to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce that their fears of a disturbance of the peace were not shared by the authorities, and therefore, after consulting the War Office on the subject, the Colonial Office did not propose to take any action at present. The cable does not say if Mr. Peto asked, as a supplementary question, whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that the unexpected sometimes happens, as at Singapore, and that the people of Hongkong would rather see the authorities err on the side of caution. Meanwhile, there is some consolation to be derived from the knowledge that the Imperial authorities have under consideration the delay in liquidating local German firms. If the war had ended as soon as many people expected, the Germans would have found their businesses waiting for them to return to.

The public will be interested to learn that both Mr. Penster, of the Peak Hotel, and Mr. F. Reichmann, of the Grand Hotel, have had their licenses restored to them by the Executive Council. At the meeting of the Licensing Board a few weeks ago, it will be remembered, both applications were refused by substantial majorities, and some liveliness was introduced into the proceedings by the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, who led the opposition which resulted in the licenses being withdrawn. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Hewitt said at the meeting of the Executive Council.

A story was told me the other day that illustrates the old saying "There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it." It seems that one of those who had volunteered for the front jibbed when he learned that he would have to travel home third-class. A colleague to whom he confided his intention of withdrawing asked whether he might be present when the announcement was made. No objection being raised, the two went together to their Chief, and no sooner had Number One unbuckled his soul than Number Two offered himself for the vacancy and was accepted. Clearly, all the men have not left for the war who would like to go.

Judging from certain remarks which were made during the hearing of an opium case at the Magistracy on Saturday morning, in which a Blue Funnel steamer was again concerned, the opinion prevails that there is a big organisation at work between Hongkong and Shanghai for smuggling the drug. This will not surprise those who remember how cleverly the smuggling is arranged, and how ingenious are the devices adopted to hoodwink the Revenue authorities. The Hongkong Excise men have achieved more than local fame in the many hauls they have made, and they now intend to address themselves to the task of breaking up the organisation of whose existence they are convinced. This will be a big task, but we have some veritable Sherlock Holmeses here.

He was an old friend whom I had not seen for several weeks. From a sleek and debonair young fellow with never a trace of care, he had been transformed into a mere spectre with a hungry look in his eyes, and a generally dejected and hopeless mien. "Whatever has happened?" was my natural query. "Hunting old man, hunting." "Hunting?" "Yes, house-hunting." And then I understood. He was but one of many in this Colony who hunt in vain for a decent house at a reasonable rental. They build castles in the air—and eventually seek refuge in small flats at rentals as high as the building of which those flats form part.

Though Hongkong has been quite lightly touched by the war when compared with some other parts of the Empire, the great struggle has not failed to fire the imagination of the youngsters of the Colony and they have developed quite a military spirit. They play at war in a most realistic manner, and though no casualty-lists are published in connection with their fierce encounters, I am given to understand, by a hero among the combatants, that whole hordes of Huns have been slaughtered. The battle of Neuve Chapelle was fought all over again by these little people, and though sorely handicapped by shortage of effective ammunition—another touch of realism—they

made quite a brave show; and the British won handsomely, as they always do in these youthful encounters.

Even this mimic warfare has its terrors. A lonely wayfarer received quite a shock a few evenings ago, when walking in the vicinity of what was once a rollicking German club. Suddenly, and without warning, the order to "charge" rang out on the still night air with a decided military map, followed by the patter of many feet, and cries of "Down with the Huns." This lasted for several minutes, and then a cheer burst forth announcing victory. Furtively the wayfarer crept from the shelter of a friendly nullah and, peeping cautiously over a wall, espied a mound covered with "dead" and "wounded"—the aftermath of a British charge on Hill 60, he was informed. In a very businesslike way a curly-headed general, just over three feet high, was counting the cost, in dead and wounded. The spell was broken, however, when, from the shadows, wafted forth the protest: "This is the second time I've been wounded, and you take no notice of me. I shan't play any more." Peace prevailed for the rest of that evening.

Is golf a cure for insanity, as an American doctor declares? A correspondent who read the article in Saturday's issue of *The Daily Press* says he concludes that the medical man in question was a professor of homeopathy. We are all more or less insane, he avers, when once we have been initiated into the mysteries of the elusive game. What, for instance, would you say, in ordinary circumstances, of a man if, at all sorts of odd moments, you saw him strike an attitude, glare at the floor or the ground, waggle his walking-stick about upside down, and then make a vicious slash at—nothing? You would be filled with feelings of pity for him and his wife and family, and suggest that it was a case for complete rest and change. And if you were forced to listen while he recounted the details of the two rounds he played the previous Sunday you would begin to develop symptoms of homicidal mania yourself.

We all know that the Chinese are a very industrious and hard-working race of people, and admire them for it, but one can have too much even of a good thing. Nobody, of course, objects to a serious person working silently between the hours of 5 and 8 a.m., but when, from a few yards distant, a man persists in working off early morning steam by hammering iron, a virtue assumes the nature of a vice to those who do not rise with the dawn. The police might see that we are spared from such disturbances in residential districts until, say, 8 a.m.

RODERICK RANDOM.

OPIMUM ON BLUE FUNNEL BOAT.

ANOTHER LARGE HAUL.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Hazeland on Saturday morning with importing 40 taels of prepared opium, and 120 lbs. of loose opium on the s.s. *Glucaus*. A second charge of having the same in their possession was also preferred.

Revenue Officer Wilden stated that the two men were seen to be hauling the opium from the well on the after deck, by an European boatswain and the revenue officers. The suggestion was that the drug was being landed in Hongkong. The ship was from England and was bound for the North.

Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. F. Johnston, Stokes, and Master, intimated that he was present in the interests of the Steamship Co.

His Worship stated he was going to convict the prisoners, and asked Mr. Preston if he were for against the prisoners, to which Mr. Preston replied he was very much against prisoners.

Mr. H. Taylor, Government Analyst, said that eight tins contained prepared opium and not Government opium, while the other five tins contained raw opium.

One of the defendants stated that the drug was not his, he was only sending a coolie down. The second defendant made the same excuse.

Mr. Preston said there appeared to be a working organisation both in Shanghai and in Hongkong which was doing a great deal of harm to the Company and he was instructed to say that the Company hoped the police would get to the bottom of the affair.

His Worship—It seems rather absurd to fine the men the sum of \$15,000; I shall fine them \$5,000 each, or, in default of payment, 12 months' imprisonment.

OPIMUM ROUND THE LEG.

When a Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy on Saturday with having four taels of opium in her possession, Inspector Kerr stated that the opium was found round the woman's leg.

His Worship—Why did you have it tied round your leg?

Defendant—I did not have it tied round my leg; it was in my pocket.

His Worship (to Inspector Kerr)—Did you find it tied round her leg?

Inspector Kerr—No, Sir. The female searcher found it.

A fine of \$400 was imposed.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIABLE FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

Beware of Imitations!

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
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Weak blood

means lack of nourishment to every part of the body and results in loss of energy, impaired vitality and poor health. SCOTT'S Emulsion enriches the blood and provides nourishment for muscles and bones, nerves and brain. For weakly men, women and children all doctors recommend genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

SOLE BY ALL CHEMISTS. (1187-3)

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, surrounded with inflammation and swelling, that when you pass your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression of a groove, under the skin you have poison, which does all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankles, cuffs which the legs may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and reliable remedy for cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Fokelated Ham, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Boils, Smiles, Issues and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Druggists for a box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT ALBERT HARRIS, F.R.S., 14, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Price 1/6 per box. Sent by post 1/8.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong.



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. **PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne** Sold by all Chemists.

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Mr. & Mrs. F. X. d
Almadia e Castro
Miss Almada e Castro
Mr. W. H. Morton
Master & Almada e
Castro
Mr. J. H. Baring
Mr. H. Murray Main
Mr. F. C. Bonham
Mr. E. W. Buchanan
Mr. C. D. J. Bell
Mrs. E. B. Bellis
Mrs. M. E. Bernheim
and child
Mr. H. Rickerton
Mr. R. J. Birbeck
Mrs. R. D. Bunn and
child
Dr. E. J. Canova
Mr. H. Chatham
Mr. P. J. Cokely
Mr. T. Collett
Mr. N. Croucher
Lt. Comdr. G. Dalsiel
Mrs. F. E. Davis
Mr. J. Dewar
Mr. F. S. Douglas
Miss M. L. Dwyer
Mrs. M. L. J. Falconer
Mr. Wallace Farley
Dr. G. H. L. Fitz
williams
Capt. & Mrs. E. M.
French and son
Mrs. Stuart Fuller
Mr. & Mrs. C. Gandiot
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Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould
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Mannibal
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr. A. Hanson
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Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt
C.M.A.
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Miss J. F. Cooke
Messrs. G. M. & J. F.
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Mr. J. H. Cook
Mr. & Mrs. Courne
Mr. & Mrs. Derickson
and family
Miss Dotter
Mrs. Donaldson
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Mrs. C. Foo
Mr. & Mrs. Fraser
Mr. C. Frits
Mr. I. F. Gale
Mrs. Gee
Mr. T. M. Gregory
Mr. G. Grieco
Mr. & Mrs. Gore
Mr. T. Gunn
Mr. & Mrs. Hammes and
children
Mrs. Herrick
Mr. & Mrs. Jacobs
Mr. & Mrs. Wm.
Jackson
Miss Johnson

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strong
Mr. Bower
Mr. & Mrs. Carmichael
Mr. F. W. Cary
Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Caswell
Lt. & Mrs. Cooney
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Mrs. Bird
Mr. C. H. Booth
Mr. A. D. Caw
Mr. A. J. Caw
Mr. E. S. van Dyk
Mr. K. S. Eames
Mr. L. E. George
Mr. E. G. Gorman
Mr. J. de Alora
Mr. W. Lawrie
Mr. J. Mantoux

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 21st

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Nov 21 at 6 a.m.	On Nov 21 at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.24	30.25	30.22
Temperature	72	68	73
Humidity	67	76	62
Wind Direction	SE	0	NNE
Force	2	0	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 20th 72
Lowest open air Temperature on 20th 67

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

THE BALKANS

MONASTIR NOT YET FALLEN.
GRAVE POSITION OF THE TOWN.

LONDON, November 19th.
1.5 p.m.
Reuter's Athens correspondent disposes of an Italian report that the Bulgarians have already entered Monastir, though the position of the town is admittedly grave.

PLIGHT OF MONASTIR.
POPULATION OF OLD SERBIA
FLEEING IN TERROR.

LONDON, November 19th.
1.5 p.m.
The correspondent of the *Florina* describes the heartrending scenes in Monastir. The whole population of Old Serbia is hurrying through to the Greek frontier, the population being in terror lest the Bulgarian Comitadjis, already in the town, should massacre them.

BABUNA PASS EVACUATED.
SERBIANS WITHDRAW IN ORDER
AFTER GALLANT RESISTANCE.

LONDON, November 19th.
1.5 p.m.
Italian despatches from Greece state that the Serbians have evacuated the Babuna Pass, without loss of artillery or prisoners, after holding it for sixteen days against 50,000 Bulgarians, whose losses exceeded the total number of defenders, namely, 5,000.
Owing to a frontal attack, the Serbians were unable to detach men to meet the enveloping force, which crossed the mountains in single file over a goat track, crossing torrents and deep gorges. The last phase of the fighting was ferocious; the Bulgarians and Serbian rearwards fought with knives on a mountain position enclosing the road from Kuprulu to Prilop, while the remnant of the Serbians were retreating towards Monastir.

BULGARIA'S OBJECT.
TO DRIVE A WEDGE IN BETWEEN
SERBIA'S ARMIES.

LONDON, November 19th.
It appears that the object of the Bulgarians is to reach the Albanian border and thus cut off the northern from the southern Serbian Armies and force the latter to enter Greece.

BULGARIANS REPULSED.
PARIS, November 19th.
A communiqué states:—The Eastern Army is quiet, except in the districts of Strumitza, where the Bulgarians attacked us, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.
AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING.

Rome, November 20th.
A communiqué states:—Italian infantry in the Orso zone on the 19th renewed their attacks with marked success, particularly in the Sanmichele sector, in Perugia. A Brigade succeeded in conquering the whole of the mountain ridge which descends from the third peak of Sanmichele to the Isorno. A violent counter-attack ejected them, but the Brigade returned and recaptured the position. The enemy made seven furious onslaughts all the night. Each time they reached the Italian lines, and each time they were repulsed in disorder and with enormous losses. Finally the Italians sprang from the trenches in the darkness and dispersed the enemy.

ENEMY AEROPLANES ACTIVE.
SEVERAL CIVILIANS KILLED.

Rome, November 20th.
Austrian aeroplanes bombed Verona, Vicenza, Grado and Udine on the 19th. Four civilians were injured at Verona, and twelve were killed and twenty-seven wounded at Udine, only eight of whom were soldiers.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL ACTIVITY.
PARIS, November 19th.
4.20 p.m.
A communiqué states:—There has been a most lively artillery engagement in Alsace. The communiqué adds that eight German aeroplanes attempted to fly over Lunéville, but were driven off and pursued by French aircraft.

NOTHING NEW.
PARIS, November 19th.
12.50 a.m.
A communiqué states:—There is nothing new on the Western front.

RUSSIAN FRONT.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN ATTACKS DEFEATED.
PETROGRAD, November 19th.
There has been a fresh repulse of the German attempts to cross the Dvina, north-west of Friedriehstadt. Attempts to reach the river Styra were also repulsed in the vicinity of Zartorysk, but in the neighbourhood of the town the Russians withdrew to the right bank, being covered by fierce artillery fire, preventing the enemy attempting an attack.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

BRITISH AUXILIARY SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, November 19th.
A Berlin official communiqué states that a submarine sank the British auxiliary *Para* on the 18th. The next day, in Soltan Harbour, they destroyed by gunfire, two Anglo-Egyptian gun-boats, each with two guns, and also silenced by fire an armed British merchantman, capturing its guns. It is noteworthy that the *Para* is probably the *Tara*, which was reported sunk on the 8th inst.

NAVAL OFFICERS DECORATED.
LONDON, November 19th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon Commander Viscount Kelburn, for his services during landing operations in the Persian Gulf last August; Lieut. Commander David Stock, who made a long submarine cruise in the Sea of Marmora, inflicting such damage on enemy ships; and Lieut. Commander A. G. Seymour, for excellent work throughout the operations in Mesopotamia, including the sinking of a Turkish patrol boat at Nasiriyah on July 24th.
Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded to Naval Lieut. Heath Caldwell for his services in Mesopotamia; Naval Lieut. I. N. Millar for services at Aden; Naval Lieut. H. F. Curry, who succeeded in landing ammunition on the right bank of the Euphrates on July 24th under heavy fire; Naval Lieut. W. V. Harris, who bridged the Mejeninch Creek under heavy fire on July 24th; and Boatswain Tierney for services during the landing in the Persian Gulf.

INDIANS FROM THE "FIRENZE."
SINGAPORE, November 19th.

A steamer has arrived with forty-nine Indians, part of the crew of the sunken *Firenze*. They have proceeded to Genoa, from which place they will be repatriated to Bombay.

THE COMMANDER OF "E 13."
ESCAPES FROM INTERNMENT.

LONDON, November 20th.
The Admiralty announces that Lieut. Commander Layton, of submarine *E 13*, which was destroyed by German destroyers in Danish territorial waters, has succeeded in escaping from the internment barracks in Denmark.
The statement by German wireless that Layton broke his parole is false, as he was not on parole.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN HONGKONG.
THE GOVERNOR'S VIEW.

LONDON, November 18th.
6.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Peto called attention to the presence of 300 interned Germans in Hongkong and suggested their removal in view of the danger to peace which their presence constituted.
Mr. Bonar Law (Secretary for the Colonies) replied that the Governor of Hongkong had replied to representations by the Chamber of Commerce that the fear was not shared by the authorities. Mr. Bonar Law added that, after consulting with the War Office, he did not at present propose to take any action.

GERMAN FIRMS IN HONGKONG.
THE DELAY IN LIQUIDATION.

LONDON, November 18th.
In the House of Commons, in reply to a question regarding the delay in the liquidation of German firms in Hongkong, Mr. Bonar Law said the matter was under the consideration of the Government with a view to eliminating German influence in the Colony.

RANJITSINHJI'S GRATITUDE.
LEEDS INFIRMARY BENEFITS.

LONDON, November 20th.
Ranjitsinhji, the Jam of Nawanagar, in gratitude for his treatment in a nursing home in Leeds after his shooting accident, has undertaken to present Leeds Infirmary with a hundred guineas annually on his birthday.

MORE GERMAN CANARDS.
LONDON, November 19th.

The Secretary for India, in announcing that there is not a word of truth, from beginning to end, in the whole series of stories published in the German Press, and thence to neutral countries, of grave disorders in India.

MADE IN GERMANY.
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, November 19th.
Reuter is informed that there is absolutely no truth in the statement in the German Press that Great Britain has informed Russia that she is withdrawing from the Dardanelles.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

LONDON, November 19th.

The House of Commons agreed to the second reading of the Indian Civil Service Bill without a division.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India), in moving the second reading, fully explained the origin and objects of the Bill, and the manner in which its provisions would be applied, as already detailed in the House of Lords. Referring to Indians, he hoped that the particulars given regarding the measures to protect their interests would convince both the House and the Indians that we were determined they should have full justice and in no wise be prejudiced. Regarding candidates of European birth, it is proposed that, outside of those who may still obtain places under restricted competition, no appointments will be made. He believed it would not be necessary to make any selections in the manner provided by the Bill after the war is over; certainly it was not necessary at present. Consequently, it was clearly in the general interest that neither the Selection Committee nor the exact rules under which selections will be made should be framed till we know what the duration of the war will be and the circumstances with which we have to deal.
"If I am responsible, and I think I can say the same of any successor, it will be my desire," added Mr. Chamberlain, "to get the strongest committee we can—not a mere India Office Committee, but a committee representing a knowledge of India and a knowledge of the conditions and qualifications necessary for the Indian Civil Service. It should contain representatives of the Universities and great schools, representatives of the educational system from all parts of the United Kingdom. As already intimated, the selection will be confined to candidates who have served with the forces. I imagine that when they interview the candidates the Committee will have before them both the candidates' school and college records and military records, and I have no doubt that in that way they will be able to make a selection which will maintain the high traditions of the Service."
Colonel Yates welcomed the Bill very cordially and said he would have liked to go further and confine the selections exclusively to men who had served in the war. He thought, also, provision should be made in the rules to include as many as possible of those patriotic Indians who had given up their studies not only for the Indian Civil Service but also for law, medicine, engineering, etc., in order to serve in the war, whether at the front, in the hospitals, or in whatever was best for the war could. These were more deserving of appointments than those who remained behind to cram. He should have liked to see a proportion of one-fourth retained for these men. He hoped the Bill would give the Indian Civil Service a certain number of men who had faced the realities of life and learned to know how to appreciate the Indian sepy in the trenches or through intercourse on active service, and he suggested the transference of British candidates serving in British battalions to Indian battalions.
Sir John Jardine urged the importance of maintaining the high qualities required and a high educational standard.
Sir Philip Magnus did not support the Bill, but contended that the reasons for suspending examinations were inadequate.
Sir J. D. Rees, on the contrary, wished the breach of the examination system was going to be larger and longer.
Mr. Chamberlain expressed his gratification at the reception accorded the Bill by both sides of the House, and agreed that the Committee of Selection ought not to be too large, but he undertook to make it a Committee commanding the respect of the educational world.
Regarding the point raised by Col. O. E. Yates, he said he was not aware that Indian candidates were being precluded from competing under the present circumstances. If they were, their case must be considered, but it was not contemplated bringing in new clauses under the Bill.

INDIA'S FUTURE.
PATIENCE, GOODWILL AND SYMPATHY NECESSARY.

LONDON, November 20th.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, in apologizing for his inability to attend a lecture on "India and the Empire" at Birmingham, wrote, "I am detained on urgent official duties. The development of India and Government in recent years, also the part taken by India, especially the Indian Army in the present war, combine to give additional importance to the problems connected with India's future. No part of the Empire presents problems more important or more difficult, but given the necessary patience, goodwill and sympathy we may look forward with confidence to the future."
The one useful office for the rifle at the moment appears to be as a handle for the bayonet, which it was confidently asserted in certain circles would be useless in a future war, because it would seldom be possible for the antagonists to clinch. But "cold steel" is proving more useful than the cartridge, and indeed is the only effective weapon in a spirited attack after the hostile position has been battered by high-explosive shells. In some quarters it is stated that the rifle as it is known to-day will disappear from warfare. What this is undoubtedly an exaggeration, it is certain that it will undergo considerable modification, which may result in the production of a combined rifle and machine-gun.

HOPES OF REFLOATING THE "PEMBROKESHIRE."

LONDON, November 19th.
The cargo of *s.s. Pembroke* is being discharged, and it is hoped that the vessel will float when she is lightened.

MR. CHURCHILL OFF TO THE WAR.

LONDON, November 18th.
Mr. Winston Churchill has gone to France.

EAST AFRICA.
PARTRIA, November 19th.

Colonel Beves, commander of the column in the south-west, commands the Union contingent for East Africa.

LORD DERBY'S SCHEME.

FOR ADDING TO THE ARMY.

LONDON, November 19th.

Correspondence between Lord Derby and Mr. Asquith has been published, in which the position of married men enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme is dealt thus, Mr. Asquith concurring that the unmarried men shall be called up first, and if, apart from munition makers, etc., and others exempted by local tribunals, there still remains a considerable number of young men who have not joined voluntarily, then the married men shall be released from their pledge, or Parliament will pass a Bill compelling young men to serve. If Parliament refuses, the married men will be released automatically. Lord Derby hopes, however, that the young men not enlisting will be of a negligible minority, and thus there will be no question of legislation.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.
A MORE FRIENDLY TONE.

LONDON, November 19th.
Reuter learns from an authoritative Persian source that the Persian Government is doing everything possible to meet the views of Great Britain and Russia. It has prohibited Mohurum processions in the streets, and has interned the Austrians who escaped from the Caucasus to Persia. It has also supplied Guards to the entente Legations.
Mukher-Sultaneh, former Governor-General of Southern Persia, who was recalled in deference to the wishes of Great Britain, has been succeeded by Prince Mas-ratel-Sultaneh, uncle of the Shah, who has proceeded to the post with an Adviser who is strongly pro-entente.

IS THE RIFLE USELESS?
GERMANY'S DEPENDENCE ON THE MACHINE-GUN.

The war has been responsible for the refutation of many theories, and has upset innumerable calculations, says a writer in *Chambers Journal*. One of the burning questions of the moment concerns the modern rifle. This arm has been brought to a high standard of perfection. But the method in which warfare is now waged renders it of doubtful utility. At all events, it has not played such a prominent part as was expected. Soldiers were carefully trained in its manipulation, while the velocity of the bullet was increased to such a degree as to permit of firing point-blank at considerable ranges. Has this effort been wasted? Upon the western front the protagonists are facing one another at distances varying from twenty to fifty yards—the point-blank range of a modern pistol—and each line of trenches is virtually a fortification, with its ramparts, embrasures for light guns, funk-holes, and overhead wire netting as a protection against grenades. It is difficult, if not virtually impossible, to bring the rifle into profitable use except for sniping tactics, while the magazine ensuring rapidity of fire appears to be a superfluity, for the simple reason that there is a lack of opportunity to turn it to full account.
One great objection to the dependence upon rifle-fire is the large number of men required to hold a certain position. On the other hand, the machine-gun, properly disposed, is able to perform the work of a hundred rifles, and with far greater effect. A machine-gun will hold up a massed attack from the fact that it is able to deliver some six hundred shots per minute, and can be trained with far greater ease. When Germany entered the arena she possessed a round fifty thousand machine-guns, and at the moment it is estimated that this force numbers over one hundred and ten thousand weapons. The practice was to attach two machine-guns to each company of one hundred men, but to-day, the proportion is about one gun to twenty men. The extraordinary Tontonia dependence upon this arm was brought home vividly during the capture of a German trench. Within a length of fifty yards eight of these weapons were found, and they had been manipulated by a mere handful of sixty men.
The one useful office for the rifle at the moment appears to be as a handle for the bayonet, which it was confidently asserted in certain circles would be useless in a future war, because it would seldom be possible for the antagonists to clinch. But "cold steel" is proving more useful than the cartridge, and indeed is the only effective weapon in a spirited attack after the hostile position has been battered by high-explosive shells. In some quarters it is stated that the rifle as it is known to-day will disappear from warfare. What this is undoubtedly an exaggeration, it is certain that it will undergo considerable modification, which may result in the production of a combined rifle and machine-gun.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
TO-DAY

Non-Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd. Meeting of Members at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.—
Noon—Grades & Co., Ltd. Meeting of the Creditors.

Thursday, 26th Dec.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Friday, 27th Dec.—
Noon—The China Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

STEAMERS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN and YOKOHAMA		About 23rd Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES		About 24th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN and YOKOHAMA		About 4th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA SARDINIA, GENOA, and PORT SAID		About 4th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without Notice. For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 22nd Nov., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINGKOW"	On 23rd Nov., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 24th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Nov., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SS. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LIANGCHOW", "LUOHOW", "YINGCHOW", and "SUNGKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 23rd Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS; SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	27th Nov.	On 28th Nov., 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	18th Dec.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	7th Jan.	On 3rd Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 21st Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

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AGENTS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.
* SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer)	FRIDAY, 10th Dec.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
.....	(Cargo Steamer)	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 28th Dec.
† KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	SATURDAY, 15th Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
* DAIREN MARU	5,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 1st Mar.

* Cargo only.

† Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60.	" " "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT, KING'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 691.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA		About 13th Dec.
(Without Transshipment)	PORTHOS	On or about 31st Dec.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS		On 27th Nov., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)	VILLE DE LA CROIX	On 11th Dec., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"EUROPA MARU"		FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIO MARU"	Murakami	THURSDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED. DAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	T. Konishi	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office). For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 2, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 23	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	1916
Dec. 4	NANKEIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOULTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Dec. 18	NAMUR	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	MAJOJA	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
Jan. 1	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 15	NELLORE	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	MOLDAVIA	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Jan. 29	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 13	KARMALA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NANKIN	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	MEDINA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Feb. 26	NAMUR	Mar. 6	Mar. 11	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
Mar. 11	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON	
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£74.
Return	£111.
2nd Saloon "B" " " " " " "	£63.
Return	£102.
3rd Saloon "C" " " " " " "	£52.
Return	£78.
4th Saloon "D" " " " " " "	£48.
Return	£73.
MARSEILLES	
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£70.
Return	£105.
2nd Saloon "B" " " " " " "	£64.
Return	£96.
3rd Saloon "C" " " " " " "	£50.
Return	£75.
4th Saloon "D" " " " " " "	£46.
Return	£69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling	Due at LONDON
NAGOYA	about	about	about	about	about	about
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £84 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marcon System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT.

SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KATORI MARU	2,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SANUKI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 27th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	WAKASA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 25th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	15,000	TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	12,500	WED. DAY, 24th Nov.

Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 600.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 380.
" " 3rd Single " 300.	" " 3rd Single " 280.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single £80.10.	To Marseilles, 1st Single £25.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	To Marseilles, 1st Single £25.
To Sydney, 1st Single £20.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £21.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " 80.	" " 2nd " 80.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 222 and 194.

